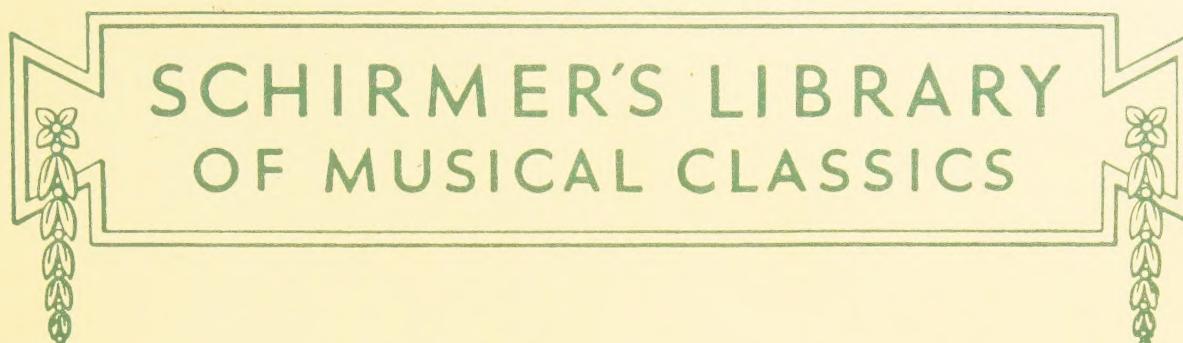


Hrimaly.

SCALE - STUDIES

Violin



Vol. 842

HŘIMALY

Scale-Studies

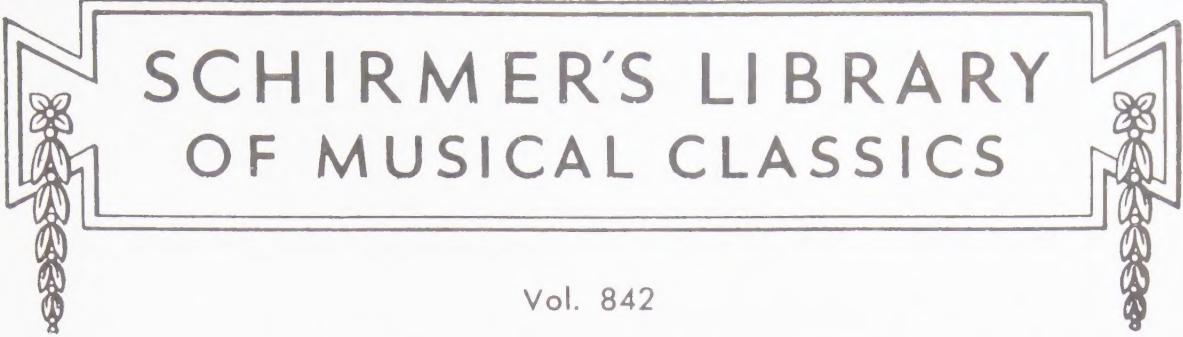
For the Violin





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Vol. 842

J. HŘIMÁLY

Scale-Studies

For the Violin



G. SCHIRMER, Inc.



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Scale-Studies.

J. Hřimály.

C Major. Long drawn out, with full tone, and change the bow without a break.

Moderato.

Musical score for C Major scale study. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note (C) followed by eighth notes (D, E, F, G, A, B, C). The second staff continues the scale with eighth notes (D, E, F, G, A, B, C). The key signature is C major (no sharps or flats), and the tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked with *mf*.

A Minor. As above.

Moderato.

Musical score for A Minor scale study. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note (A) followed by eighth notes (B, C, D, E, F, G, A). The second staff continues the scale with eighth notes (B, C, D, E, F, G, A). The key signature is A minor (one sharp), and the tempo is Moderato. The dynamics are marked with *mf*.

F Major. The *piano* must be soft but clear.

Largo.

Musical score for F Major scale study. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note (F) followed by eighth notes (G, A, B, C, D, E, F). The second staff continues the scale with eighth notes (G, A, B, C, D, E, F). The key signature is F major (no sharps or flats), and the tempo is Largo. The dynamics are marked with *p*.

Continuation of the musical score for F Major scale study. It shows two staves of music, each consisting of eight eighth notes (F, G, A, B, C, D, E, F).

D Minor. An even *forte* throughout. The tone strong, but not pressed.

Largo.

Musical score for D Minor scale study. The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note (D) followed by eighth notes (E, F, G, A, B, C, D). The second staff continues the scale with eighth notes (E, F, G, A, B, C, D). The key signature is D minor (one sharp), and the tempo is Largo. The dynamics are marked with *f*.

Continuation of the musical score for D Minor scale study. It shows two staves of music, each consisting of eight eighth notes (D, E, F, G, A, B, C, D).

B♭ Major. Have no break between the *forte* and *piano*.

Adagio.

G Minor. As above.

Adagio.

E♭ Major. Give the up-bow as much accent as the down-bow.

Andante.

C Minor. As above.

Andante.

A_b Major. (Count two.) The quarter-note light and short, almost like an eighth.

Alla breve.

A musical score for piano in 2/4 time, 3 flats key signature, and common time. The score consists of two systems. The first system starts with a treble clef, a 3 flats key signature, and common time. It contains a single measure with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note. The second system starts with a bass clef, a 3 flats key signature, and common time. It contains a measure with a dotted half note followed by a dotted quarter note.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The left staff uses a treble clef and the right staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and key signature of B-flat major (two flats). Measure 11 starts with a forte dynamic (F) on the first note of the treble staff. Measures 12 and 13 continue with eighth-note patterns on both staves, ending with a repeat sign and a double bar line.

F Minor. As above.

Alla breve.

A handwritten musical score for piano in common time. The key signature is one flat. The score consists of two staves. The top staff starts with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. The bottom staff starts with a quarter note followed by a dotted half note. Measures 11 and 12 are identical, each ending with a half note.

A handwritten musical score for piano in G major, common time. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp (F#), and a tempo marking of 'P'. The bottom staff shows a bass clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). Measures 11 and 12 are shown, separated by a double bar line with repeat dots. Measure 11 starts with a half note in the bass, followed by eighth notes in the treble. Measure 12 starts with a quarter note in the bass, followed by eighth notes in the treble.

D_b Major. The quarter-note almost like an eighth.

Alla breve.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a flute or oboe, in common time. The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a B-flat key signature, and a common time signature. The second staff begins with a bass clef, a B-flat key signature, and a common time signature. The music features eighth-note patterns with various dynamics indicated by arrows and dots above the notes.

A musical score for piano in 2/4 time, featuring a treble clef and a key signature of four flats. The score consists of two staves. The top staff shows a series of eighth and sixteenth note patterns. The bottom staff shows a bass line with quarter notes and rests. Measure 11 ends with a double bar line and repeat dots, indicating a return to a previous section. Measure 12 begins with a bass note followed by a treble note.

B_b Minor. As above.

Alla breve.

A musical score for piano, showing two staves. The top staff uses a treble clef and the bottom staff uses a bass clef. Both staves are in common time and have a key signature of four flats. Measure 11 starts with a quarter note in the bass staff followed by eighth notes in the treble staff. Measure 12 begins with a half note in the bass staff, followed by eighth notes in the treble staff.

G♭ Major. Broad and even tone.

Andante.

A musical score for a single instrument, likely a guitar or mandolin, in common time (indicated by 'C'). The key signature is B-flat major (two flats). The score consists of two staves. The top staff begins with a 'f' dynamic, followed by a dotted half note, a dotted quarter note, a dotted eighth note, a dotted quarter note, a dotted eighth note, a dotted quarter note, and a dotted eighth note. The bottom staff begins with a 'ff' dynamic, followed by a dotted half note, a dotted quarter note, a dotted eighth note, a dotted quarter note, a dotted eighth note, a dotted quarter note, and a dotted eighth note.

A handwritten musical score for piano in G clef, common time, and 4 flats. The score consists of ten measures of music, starting with a forte dynamic (f). Measures 1-4 feature eighth-note patterns on the first and second endings. Measures 5-8 show eighth-note patterns on the first ending. Measures 9-10 conclude with eighth-note patterns on the first ending.

E♭ Minor. As soft as possible, holding the bow very lightly.

Andante.

F♯ Major. The quarter-note short, the accent strong.

Allegro moderato.

D♯ Minor. As above.

Allegro moderato.

B Major. The quarter-note in the same bow, and somewhat shortened.

Allegro.

G \sharp Minor. Play the eighth-note the same as the quarter in the preceding exercise.

Allegretto.

E Major.

Allegro agitato.

C \sharp Minor.

Allegro agitato.

A Major.

Sostenuto.

F \sharp Minor.

Andante moderato.

D Major.

Tempo giusto.

B Minor.

Comodo.

G Major.

Moderato.

E Minor.

Moderato.

First practise these scales *legato*, and then play them with the bowing given below. The correct stopping of the Sixth and Seventh is prepared by the short finger-exercise preceding each minor scale.

C major. A minor.
 F major. D minor.
 B♭ major. G minor.
 E♭ major. C minor.
 A♭ major. F minor.
 D♭ major. B♭ minor.
 G♭ major. E♭ minor.
 F♯ major. D♯ minor.

B major.

G♯ minor.

E major.

C♯ minor.

A major.

F♯ minor.

D major.

B minor.

G major.

E minor.

Major and Minor Scales Within the First Position.

The previous remarks are a sufficient guide for practice.



1 2 2

No 1.

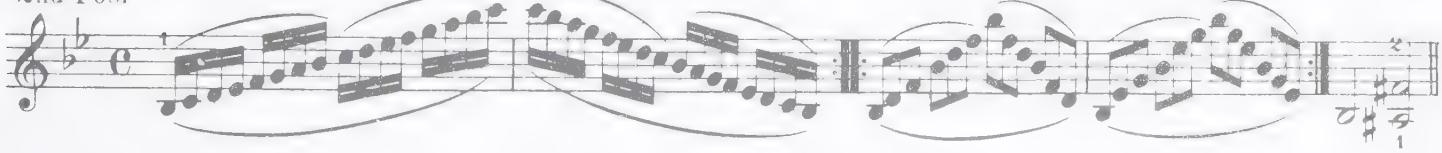
Major Scales Beginning with the First Finger.

Scales without changing position.

1st Position.



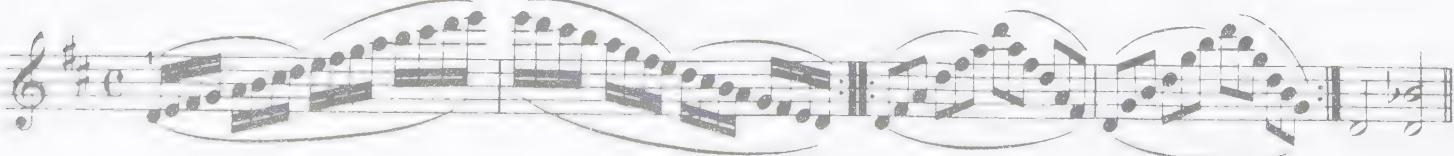
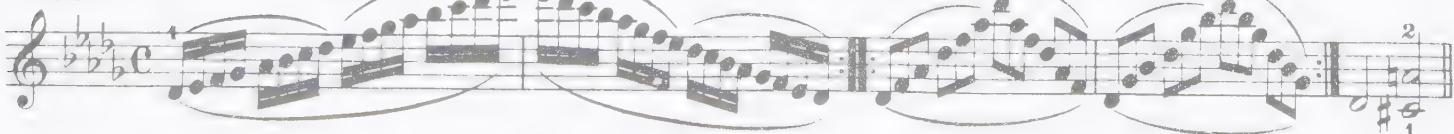
2nd Pos.



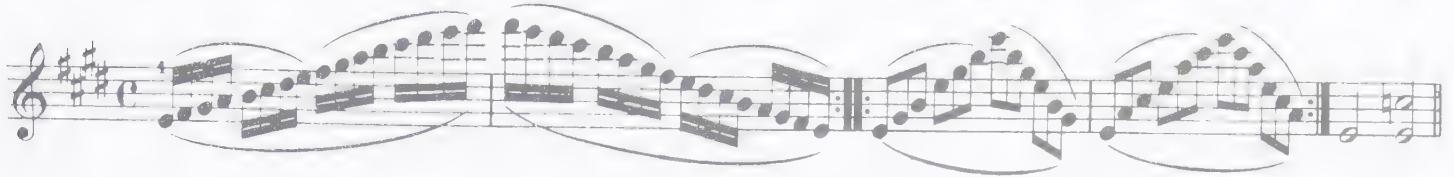
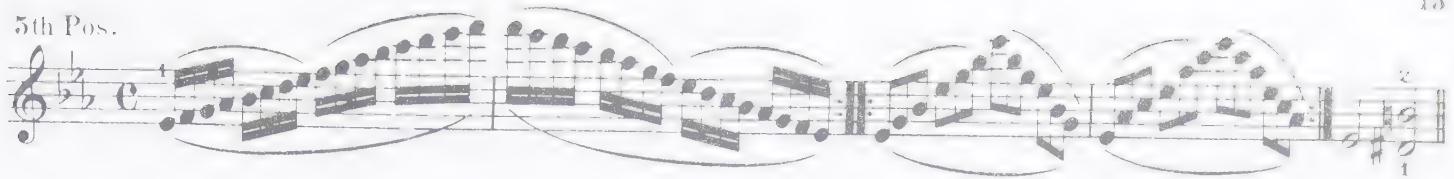
3rd Pos.



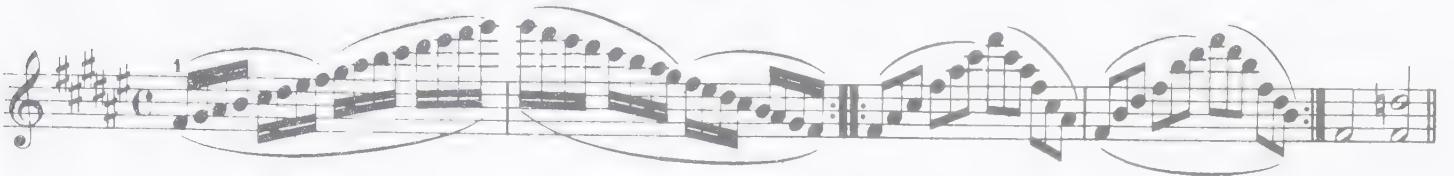
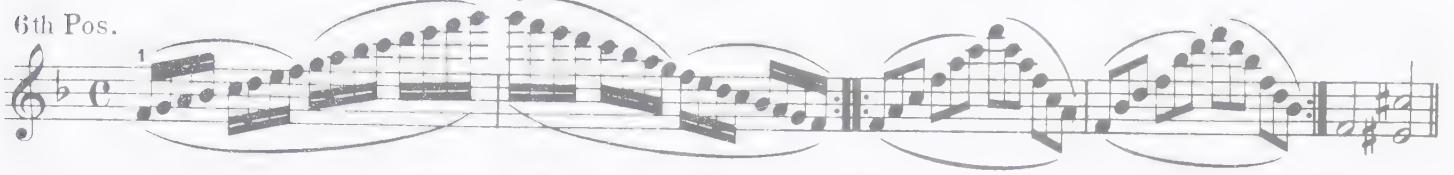
4th Pos.



5th Pos.



6th Pos.



7th Pos.

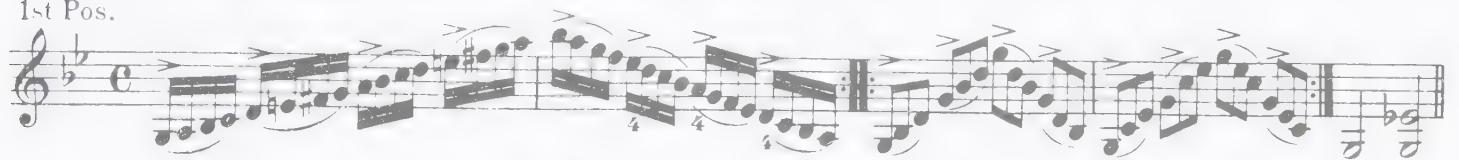


Nº 2.

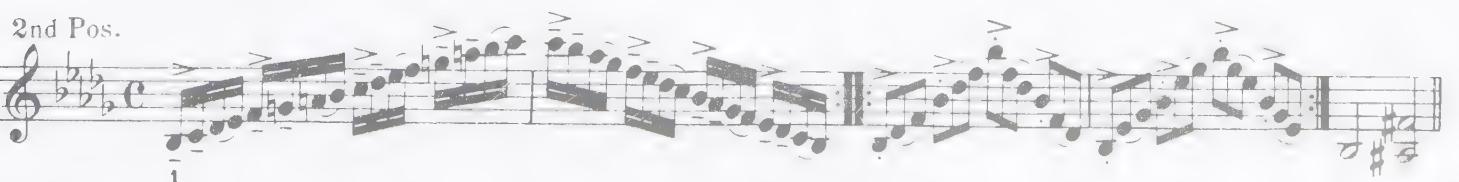
Minor Scales Beginning with the First Finger.

The accents well marked. The first four bowings with the upper half of the bow.

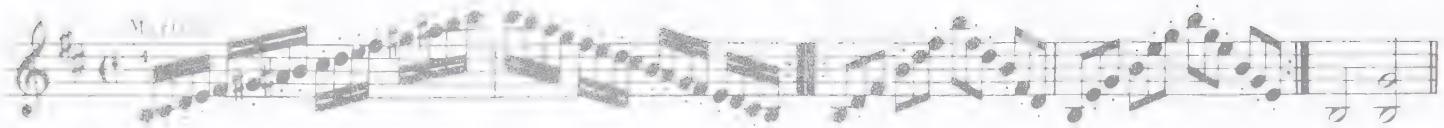
1st Pos.



2nd Pos.



At the point and very short and dry.



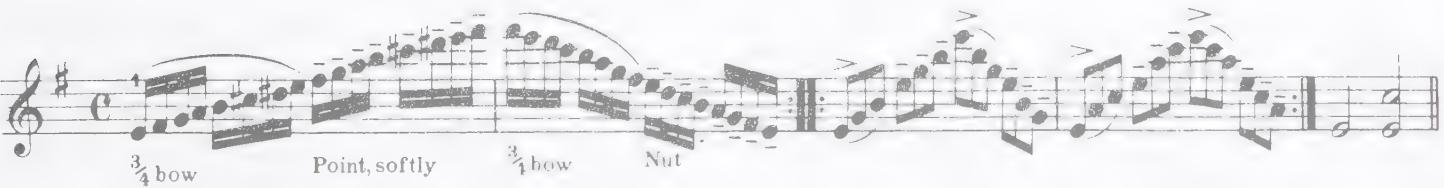
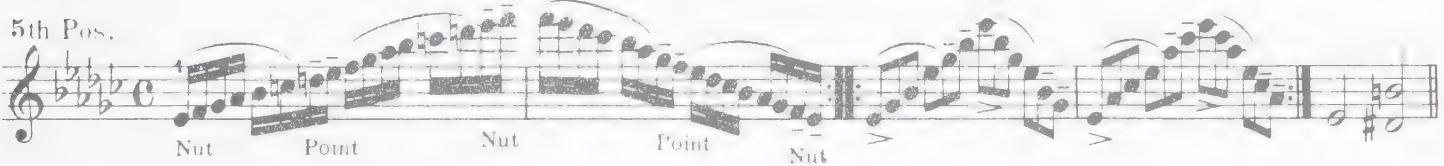
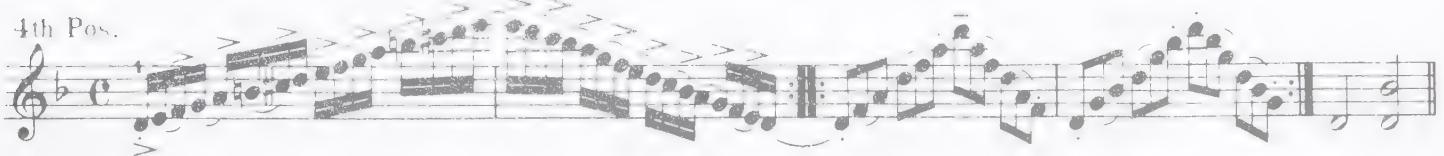
The first note sharp and short.



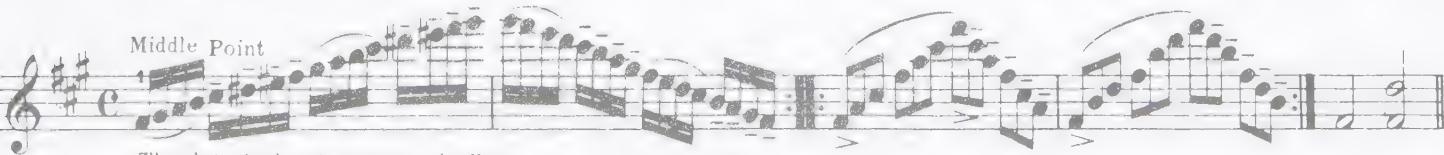
With half of the bow, a short pause after the third note, and make the last note sharply staccato.



With a brisker style of bowing.



Accents well marked. Lively style.



The detached notes energetically.



No. 3.

Major Scales Beginning with the Second Finger

1st Pos.



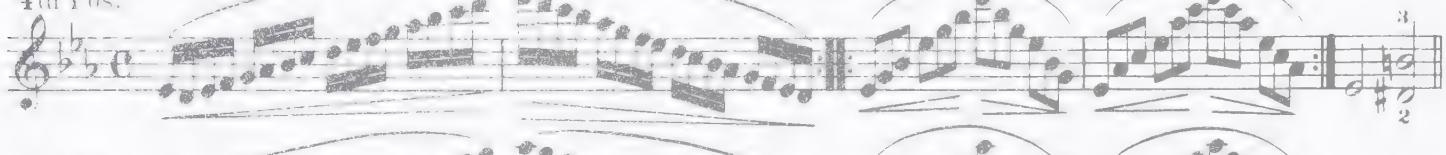
2nd Pos.



3rd Pos.



4th Pos.



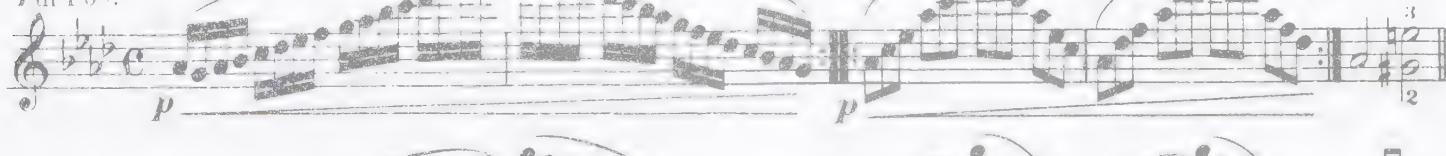
5th Pos.



6th Pos.



7th Pos.

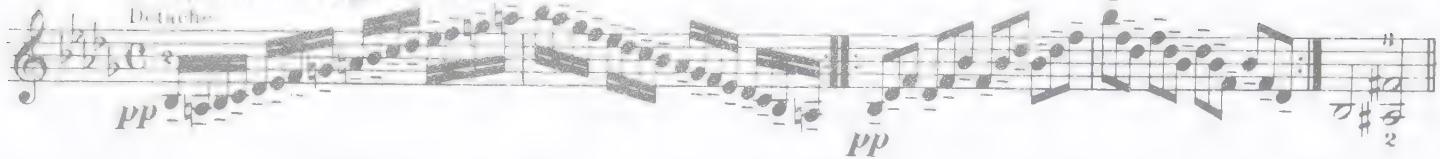


NO 4.

Minor Scales Beginning with the Second Finger.

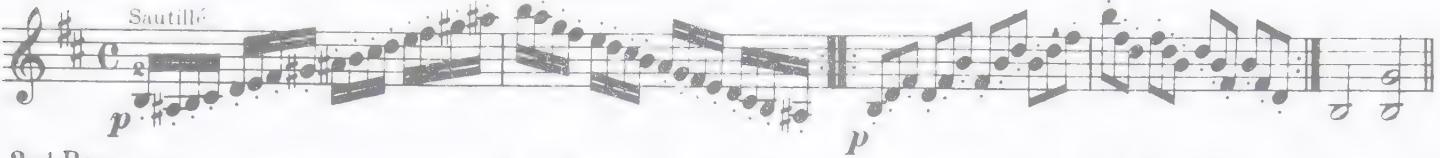
Softly, near the finger-board.

Detache.



In the middle of the bow, rather briskly. Springing bow.

Sautillé



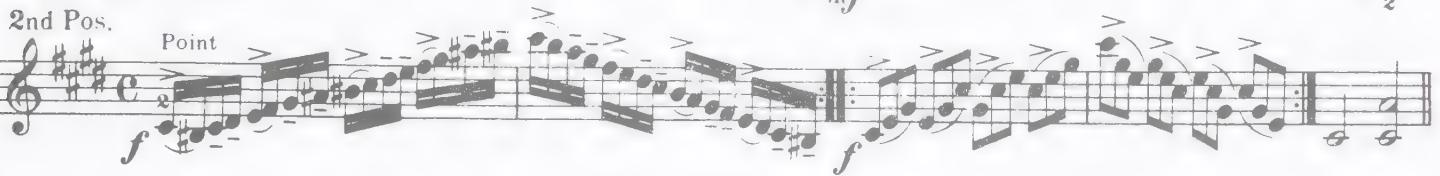
2nd Pos.

Middle Point



2nd Pos.

Point



3rd Pos.

In the middle

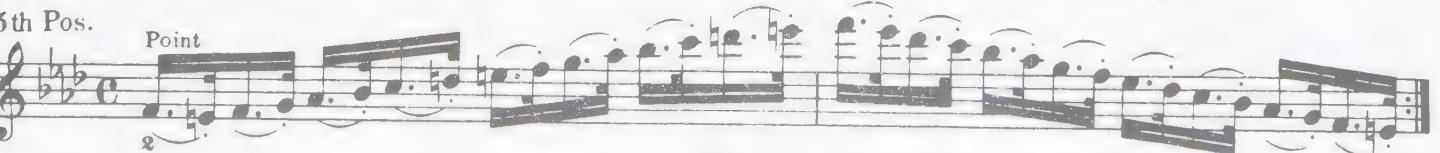


4th Pos. The rhythm must be well marked and all the notes short.



5th Pos.

Point



Use nearly the whole bow, and sustain each note.

5th Pos. Grand Détaché

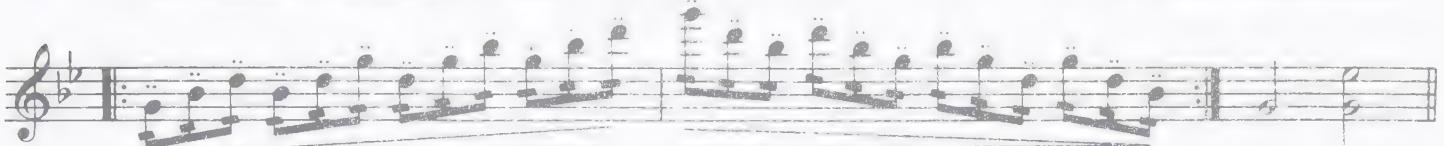


Very slowly



More bow as the crescendo increases.

6th Pos. Middle of the bow



7th Pos. The staccato notes short.

Point



Lively and well accented.

7th Pos.

Point



Nº 5.

Major Scales Commencing with the Third Finger; and the Study of the Staccato.

1st Position.



2nd Pos.



3rd Pos.

4th Pos.

5th Pos.

6th Pos.

7th Pos.

V
3

Scales and broken thirds on one string for practice in changing positions.

The left hand must be held quite at ease, with the thumb very flexible. Execute each change of position with precision.

Alternation between the 1st, 3d and 5th Positions.

This section contains four sets of musical staves, labeled N° 1 through N° 4. Each set consists of four staves, corresponding to positions IV, III, II, and I from top to bottom. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. Numbered fingering (1, 2) is used to indicate fingerings for the changes between positions. The key signature varies by set: N° 1 is in E-flat major (two flats), N° 2 in A-flat major (three flats), N° 3 in C major (no sharps or flats), and N° 4 in G major (one sharp).

Alternation between the 2d, 4th and 6th Positions.

This section contains four sets of musical staves, labeled N° 1 through N° 4. Each set consists of four staves, corresponding to positions IV, III, II, and I from top to bottom. The music is in common time and uses a treble clef. The notes are primarily eighth notes, with some sixteenth-note patterns. Numbered fingering (1, 2) is used to indicate fingerings for the changes between positions. The key signature varies by set: N° 1 is in E-flat major (two flats), N° 2 in A-flat major (three flats), N° 3 in C major (no sharps or flats), and N° 4 in G major (one sharp).

Nº 3.

Nº 4.

Alternation between the 3d, 5th and 7th Positions.

Nº 1.

Nº 2.

Nº 1.

Nº 2.

Nº 3.

No. 7.

Major and Minor Scales and Arpeggios in Two Octaves, Changing Positions.*)

The image displays eight staves of musical notation for violin, arranged vertically. Each staff consists of five lines and a space, with a treble clef at the beginning. The notation includes various note heads (black dots) and stems, some with vertical strokes indicating direction. Numbered markings (1, 2, 3, 4, V, II, III) are placed above certain notes or groups of notes to indicate specific fingering or position changes. The music is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The key signature changes from C major in the first staff to A major in the second, then to G major in the third, F major in the fourth, E major in the fifth, D major in the sixth, B minor in the seventh, and A minor in the eighth.

* First practise each of these scales *legato*; then the bowings marked below, and shading, should be practised.

22

III

détaché

détaché

martellé

martellé

Sautillé
(Springing bow)

Sautillé

III

III

remain

III

pp

ff

III

V

V

Nº 8.

Further Changing of Positions in Exercises on One String.

Connection of the 1st with 3rd, 5th and 7th positions.

Note: Begin these exercises in slow tempo and gradually increase to *Allegro vivace*. Impure intonation and unevenness should be the best hint to teacher and pupil to return to a slower pace.

I.

II.

III.

IV.

Practise the following exercises on the other three strings also, in the same manner.

IV.

IV.

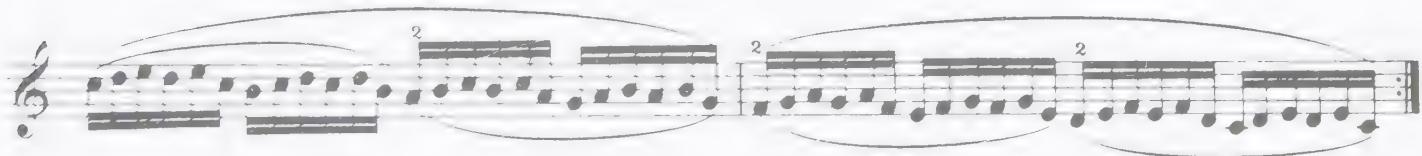
IV.

Connection of the 2d, 4th, 6th and 8th positions. Also in F, C and G major on the D, A and E-strings.

IV.



Connection of the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th positions. Also on the D, A and E-strings, in G, D and A major.



Connection of the 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th positions.



No. 9.

Changing Fingers on One Tone.*)

These exercises, like those preceding, are to be played on all the strings.

IV -

Scales through two octaves on one string.

IV -

The same fingering.

III -

As before.

II -

As before.

I -

* Note: Do not neglect this seemingly unimportant exercise, the peculiar usefulness of which consists in changing fingers on one tone.

The musical score consists of four staves of piano notation, each representing a different octave range:

- IV.** The top staff shows a scale from middle C to the fourth octave. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 4.
- III.** The second staff shows a scale from middle C to the third octave. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- As before.** The third staff shows a scale from middle C to the second octave. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- I.** The bottom staff shows a scale from middle C to the first octave. Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

After learning the foregoing, the following 3-octave scales will hardly offer the pupil any difficulties; but he should not neglect some good advice with regard to them. Usually it is the third octave (i.e., the highest) which presents difficulties. In order to save time, and enable his undivided attention to be given to the intonation, the pupil should practise the third octave by itself as directed below. The minor scales in particular, with their raised 6th and 7th in ascending and lowered 6th and 7th in descending, are those which give pupils trouble; and to their intonation special attention should be paid by the teacher.

The fingerings are, of course, the same as those employed in the full 3-octave scales.

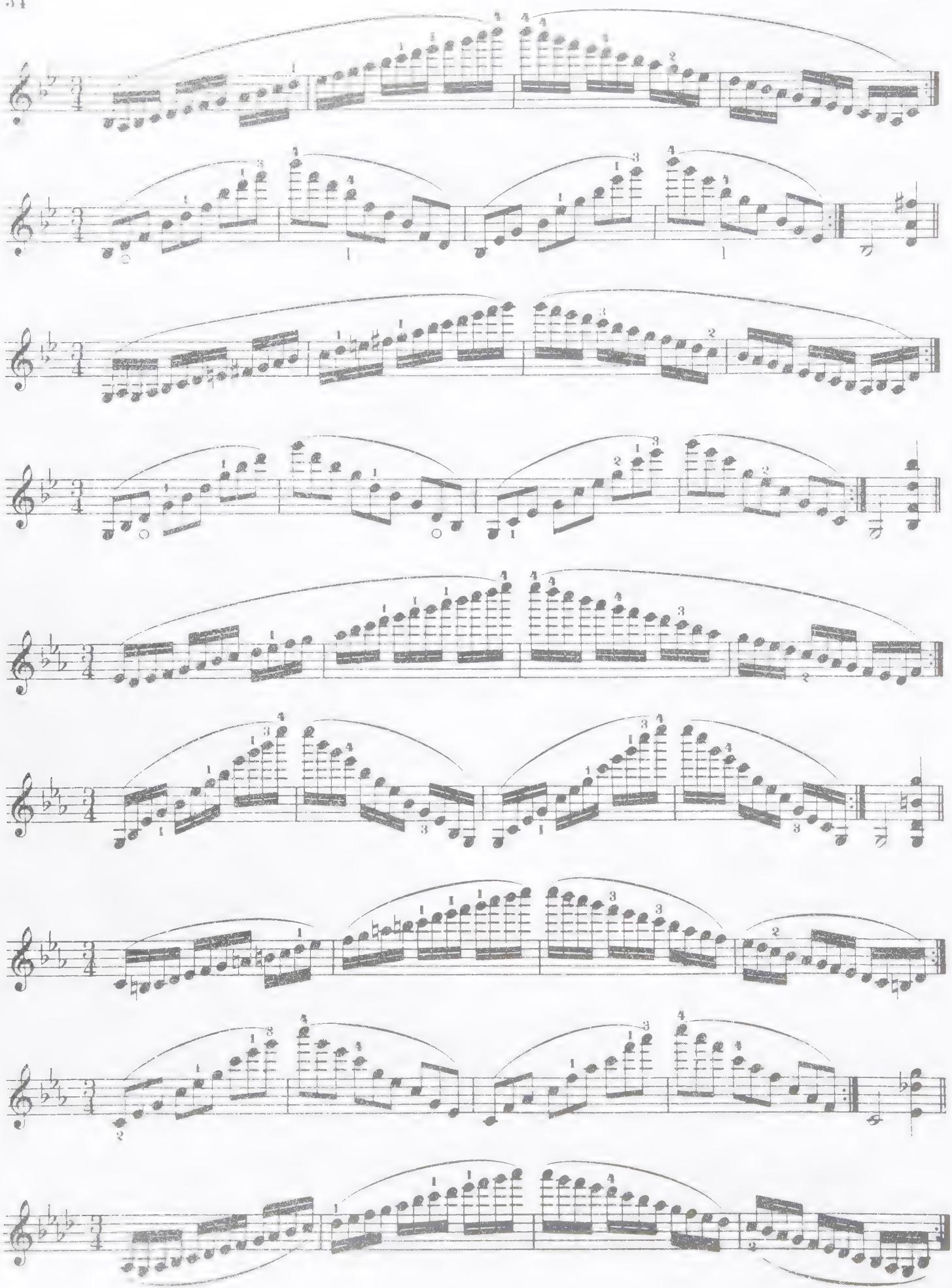
The musical score consists of three staves of piano notation, each representing a different key signature and octave range:

- Staff 1:** Key of C major (no sharps or flats). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 2:** Key of G major (one sharp). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.
- Staff 3:** Key of E major (two sharps). Fingerings: 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1.

A page of musical notation for a stringed instrument, likely guitar, featuring ten staves of tablature. The notation is in common time (indicated by a 'C') and includes various key signatures (G major, A major, E major, D major, C major, F major, B minor, G major, D major, and A major). Fingerings are indicated above the strings: '1' for the index finger, '2' for the middle finger, '3' for the ring finger, and '4' for the pinky finger. Slurs are used to group notes together. The notation shows a continuous sequence of chords and arpeggios across the ten staves.

The scales through three octaves are to be played in every tempo from *Andante* to *Vivace*, and with every kind of bowing. The bowings are to be copied from Nos. 2, 4 and 5.

The image displays a sequence of eight staves of musical notation for violin, arranged vertically. Each staff consists of five horizontal lines. The notation is primarily composed of sixteenth-note patterns, which represent scales through three octaves. Above each note in these patterns are small numbers (1, 2, 3, or 4) indicating specific bowing techniques. The staves are set against a background of large, smooth, curved lines that span the width of each staff, suggesting the physical motion of the bow. The first staff is in G major (three sharps) and 3/4 time. Subsequent staves change key signature and time signature, including D major (one sharp), A major (no sharps or flats), E major (two sharps), G minor (one flat), D minor (no sharps or flats), A minor (one flat), and E minor (two flats). The notation is designed to demonstrate various bowing methods across different musical contexts.

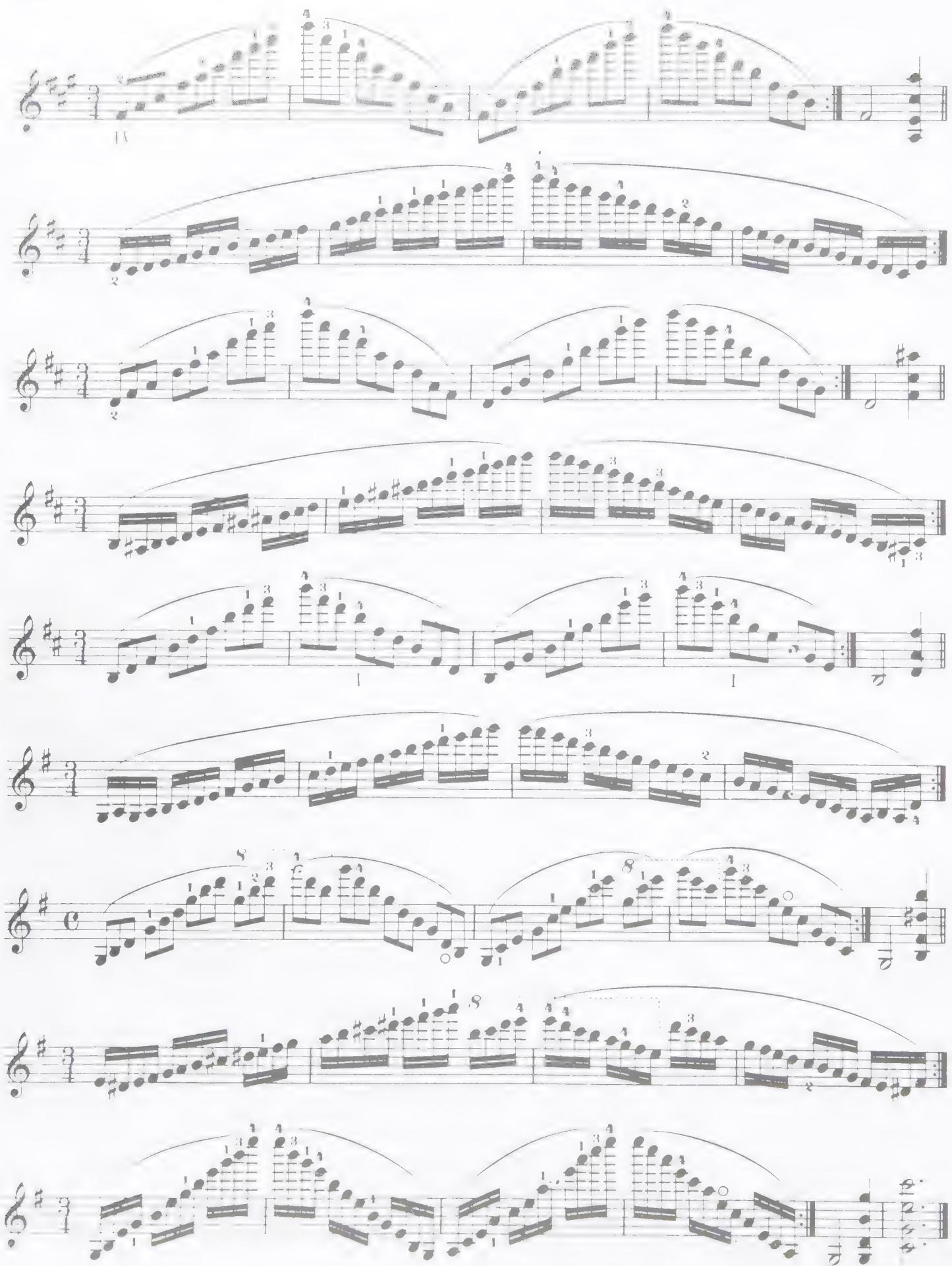


The musical score consists of ten staves of music for a bowed instrument. Each staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of four flats, and a common time (indicated by '4'). The music is performed using continuous弓 (bowed) strokes. Bowing techniques are indicated by numbers above the bows: '3' and '4' are used frequently, with some '3's having a circled '1' below them; '2' appears once; and '1' appears twice. The notation is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The page is numbered 35 at the top right.

The image displays six staves of musical notation for guitar, arranged vertically. Each staff begins with a treble clef and a key signature of three sharps (F# major). The time signature for all staves is 3/4.

- Staff 1:** Shows a continuous sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with a circled 'O' at the bottom right.
- Staff 2:** Shows a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with a circled 'IV' at the bottom left.
- Staff 3:** Shows a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with a circled 'III' at the bottom left.
- Staff 4:** Shows a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with a circled 'x' at the bottom right.
- Staff 5:** Shows a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with a circled 'I' at the bottom right.
- Staff 6:** Shows a sequence of sixteenth-note patterns. Fingerings (1, 2, 3, 4) are indicated above the notes. The staff ends with circled numbers '1 0 1 2 2' at the bottom left and '2 1 x 2 O' at the bottom right.

The sheet music consists of eight staves of musical notation for a string instrument. The music is in common time (indicated by '3'). The notation uses eighth-note patterns. Fingering is indicated by numbers above the notes (e.g., '3', '4') and below the弓 (bow) strokes ('I'). Bowing is indicated by vertical strokes with arrows. Measure numbers are present at the beginning of some staves: '84' at the top, '84' in the second staff, '3' in the third staff, '3' in the fourth staff, '2' in the fifth staff, 'I' in the sixth staff, '4' in the seventh staff, and '18' in the eighth staff.





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